

# THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1892.

## Commercial.

**LATEST QUOTATIONS.**  
 Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—97½ per cent. prem., sellers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—on £60.0. paid up, 40 per cent. div., buyers.  
 The National Bank of China, Ltd.—Founders' shares, \$200 per share, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits, Ltd.—\$31, sellers.  
 The Bank of China, Japan & the Straits Ltd.—Founders' shares, 118, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—2½ per cent. premium, sellers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—2 per cent. premium, buyers.  
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—14 per cent. premium.  
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$85 per share, sellers.  
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$56 per share, ex. div., sales and buyers.  
 North China Insurance—Tis. 257½ per share, buyers.  
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$103 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Yangtze Insurance Association—\$102, buyers.  
 Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tis. 150 per share.  
 Fongwah Fire Insurance Company—\$260 per share, buyers.  
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$86 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$29, sellers.  
 China and Manila Steam Ship Company—27 per share, buyers.  
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—45 per cent. discount, sellers.  
 Douglas Steamship Company—\$39 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—\$77 per cent. premium, sales and sellers.  
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$15 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$231, ex. div., buyers.  
 Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six per cent. Debentures—\$501.  
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Company, Limited—\$6 per share, sellers.  
 The Shamoon Hotel Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Panjion and Sunghie Dan Samanlian Mining Co.—\$2.50, per share, sellers.  
 The Raub Gold Mining Co., Limited—30 cents per share, buyers.  
 New Imurus Mining Co., Limited—\$1.20, cents per share, sellers.  
 The Balmoral Gold Mining Co., Limited—nominal.  
 Tonquin Coal Mining Co.—\$112½ per share, sellers.  
 The Jebeu Mining and Trading Co., Limited—\$54 per share, sales and buyers.  
 The Selama Tin Mining Co., Limited—20 cents per share, sales and buyers.  
 London and Pacific Petroleum Co., Ltd.—£3 sellers.  
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$150 per share, buyers.  
 Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$40 per share, buyers.  
 A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—\$16 per share, sales and buyers.  
 Dakio, Crutchshank & Co., Limited—\$2 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Kowloon Land Investment Co., Limited—\$8 per share, buyers.  
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Limited—\$61, sales and sellers.  
 The West Point Buildings Co., Limited—\$26 per share, sales and buyers.  
 H. G. Brown & Co., Limited—\$22 per share, buyers.  
 Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$52 per share, sales and sellers.  
 Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$97½ per share, sales and buyers.  
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$102 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$71 per share, sellers.  
 Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$65 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Limited—\$7 per share, sellers.  
 The Green Island Cement Co.—\$5 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Limited—\$3 per share, sellers.  
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Limited—\$25 per share, nominal.  
 The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—\$40 per share, sellers.

## EXCHANGE.

On LONDON—Bank, T. T. .... 2/9½  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 2/9½  
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/9½  
 Credits at 4 months' sight ..... 2/9½  
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ..... 2/10  
 On PARIS—  
 Bank Bills, on demand ..... 1.47  
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ..... 1.57  
 On INDIA:—  
 T. T. .... 225½  
 On Demand ..... 225½  
 On SHANGHAI—  
 Bank, T. T. .... 72½  
 Private, 30 days' sight ..... 72½

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Captain Benson. Surg-Major Robbins.  
 Mr. D. E. Brown. Mrs. Robbins.  
 Captain Cunningham. Mrs. Robertson.  
 Mr. J. David. Mr. F. E. Shean.  
 Mr. O. Harley. Mr. J. M. Speet.  
 Mr. H. M. Johnston. Mr. and Mrs. Twomey.  
 Mr. and Mrs. H. King. Mr. W. Tarn.  
 Sturges. Miss E. Vesey & maid.  
 Mr. J. Kirkwood. Mr. O. Weber.  
 Rev. J. M. Morton, B.A. Mrs. D. Woodd.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Richards.

## VISITORS AND RESIDENTS AT THE PEAK HOTEL.

Mr. Brewer. Mr. F. Matland.  
 Mr. Chaudet. Mr. W. R. Needham.  
 Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Surgeon-Colonel H. F. Cottam.  
 Mr. David Wood. Mrs. Paterson.  
 Mr. W. S. Harrison. Miss Paterson.  
 Mr. Thomas Howard. Lieut. Paterson.  
 Mr. Morton Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Perkin.  
 Mr. and Mrs. Kirk. Mr. Sparrow.  
 Mr. V. Kolof. Mr. F. Smyth.  
 Baron Lattwilt. Mr. Gen. L. Tomlin.

## MAILS EXPECTED.

**THE AMERICAN MAILS.**  
 The O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gaule*, mails, &c., from San Francisco, left Yokohama on the 24th instant, and may be expected here on the 29th.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., left San Francisco for this port via Yokohama on the 17th instant.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s steamer *Empress of China*, left Vancouver on the 18th instant for Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai and Hongkong.

## STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Ancona* left Nagasaki on the 21st instant, and is expected here to-morrow.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Myrmidon* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 21st inst., and is due here on the 27th.  
 The Ocean Steamship Co.'s steamer *Polythamus* left Singapore on the 22nd instant, and is expected here on the 28th.  
 The Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Maria Theresia*, from Bombay, left Singapore on the afternoon of the 22nd instant, and may be expected here on the 28th.  
 The Northern Pacific Steamship Co.'s steamer *Para Nave* left Tacoma on the 12th instant for Japan and Hongkong.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Gwalior* left Bombay on the 16th instant, and is expected here on the 4th proximo.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Bombay* left London for this port on the 21st ultimo.  
 The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Canton* left London on the 15th instant for this port.

## Shipping.

### ARRIVALS.

**HESPERIA**, German steamer, 1,123, H. Witt, 23rd Sept.—Kobe and Yokohama 17th Sept., General.—Stemmen & Co.  
**ACHILLES**, British steamer, 1,340, Bartlett, 23rd Sept.—Shanghai 18th Sept., and Foochow 21st, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**SWATOW**, German steamer, 631, C. Blige, 24th Sept.—Halphong 20th Sept., and Holbow 22nd, General.—A. R. Marty.  
**BRINDISI**, British steamer, 2,129, D. Roche, 24th Sept.—London, via Bombay 8th Sept., and Singapore 18th, Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
**SOOCHOW**, British steamer, 999, Austin, 24th Sept.—Wuhu 19th Sept, Rice.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**DORIS**, German steamer, 771, Petersen, 24th Sept.—Canton 24th Sept., General.—Wielers & Co.  
**E-SANG**, British steamer, 1,127, G. Payne, 24th Sept.—Wuhu 19th Sept, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**CHINA**, German steamer, 1,140, P. Voss, 24th Sept.—Singapore 17th Sept., General.—Melchers & Co.  
**KWANG-PING**, Chinese man-of-war, 1,060, Capt. Ching Ph Kwang, 24th Sept.—Canton 24th September.  
**KWANG-YICK**, Chinese man-of-war, 1,060, Capt. Lum Kok Chong, 24th Sept.—Canton 24th September.  
**KWANG CHIA**, Chinese man-of-war, 1,260, Capt. Yu Hung Fee, 24th Sept.—Canton 24th September.  
**DAPHNE**, German steamer, 1,395, T. Voss, 24th Sept.—Singapore 17th Sept., General.—Stemmen & Co.

### CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

*Doris*, German steamer, for Chefoo.  
*Hesperia*, British steamer, for Amoy.  
*Ningpo*, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
*Radnorshire*, British steamer, for Saigon, &c.  
*Bonglo*, British steamer, for Kobe, &c.  
*Wosang*, British steamer, for Swatow.  
*Kong Sing*, British steamer, for Bangkok.  
*Chalydra*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
*Buttern*, British schooner, for Victoria, B.C.  
*Carl Friederich*, German ship, for New York.

### DEPARTURES.

September 24, *Choyiang*, British steamer, for Canton.  
 September 24, *Florence Treat*, British bark, for Mantung.  
 September 24, *Avocle*, British steamer, for Hongay.  
 September 24, *Holstein*, German steamer, for Saigon.  
 September 24, *Chalydra*, British steamer, for Singapore, &c.  
 September 24, *Halphong*, French steamer, for Holbow, &c.  
 September 24, *Lannox*, British str., for Moji.  
 September 24, *Hupsh*, British str., for Amoy.  
 September 24, *Ningpo*, German steamer, for Shanghai.  
 September 24, *Soochow*, British str., for Canton.  
 September 24, *Glenish*, British steamer, for Shanghai.

### PARCELS—ARRIVED.

Per *Soochow*, str. from Wuhu.—4 Chinese.  
 Per *Brindisi*, str. from London, &c., for Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Ho Tung, Messrs. Turner, Colls, Melby, Andrews, H. W. Johnston, Miss Wyckoff, 17 Chinese and 2 women. For Shanghai.—Mr. and Mrs. Mike. For Yokohama.—Mrs. Wood, and Miss Viney and maid.  
 Per *Achilles*, str. from Shanghai, &c.—10 Chinese.  
 Per *Swatow*, str. from Halphong, &c.—23 Chinese.  
 Per *China*, str. from Singapore.—518 Chinese.

### REPORTS.

The German steamship *Hesperia* reports that she left Yokohama on the 17th instant. Had strong north-easterly winds from Van Diemen's Strait to port.  
 The German steamship *Swatow* reports that she left Halphong on the 20th instant, and Holbow on the 22nd. Had strong north-east monsoon and moderate sea.  
 The British steamship *Soochow* reports that she left Wuhu on the 19th instant. Had north-east winds and stormy weather with high sea from Shanghai to Turnabout; thence moderate breeze and fine weather.  
 The British steamship *Achilles* reports that she left Shanghai on the 18th instant. Had fresh north-east gale and equally weather to Foochow. Strong north-east and east-north-east winds and showery weather to port.  
 The British steamship *E-sang* reports that she left Wuhu on the 19th instant at 9 a.m. Experienced strong north-east winds with thick rainy weather on Yangtze. Left Wosung at 6 a.m. on the 21st. Experienced strong north-east monsoon with rainy weather and heavy sea to Breaker Point; thence to port had light north-north-east winds with cloudy weather; arrived here at 9 a.m. this morning.

## Post Office.

### A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Bangkok.—Per *Kong Beng* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 9 A.M.  
 For Amoy.—Per *China* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 9 A.M.  
 For Canton.—Per *Powanto* to-morrow, the 25th instant, at 9 A.M.  
 For Shanghai.—Per *Brindisi* on Monday, the 26th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Swatow and Bombay.—Per *Thibet* on Monday, the 26th instant, at 1.30 P.M.  
 For Nagasaki.—Per *Brindisi* on Monday, the 26th instant, at 2.30 P.M.  
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Sung Kiang* on Monday, the 26th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Tamsui.—Per *Formosa* on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Singapore.—Per *Hesperia* on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Kudat and Sandakan.—Per *Mamnon* on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 3.30 P.M.  
 For Straits and Bombay.—Per *Thibet* on Wednesday, the 28th instant, at 11.30 A.M.  
 For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Ancona* on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 10.30 A.M.  
 For Europe, &c., India via Bombay.—Per *Rosetta* on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 11 A.M.  
 For Yokohama & San Francisco.—Per *City of Rio de Janeiro* on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 6.30 P.M.  
 For Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.—Per *Taiwan* on Thursday, the 29th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

## SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.

### STEAMERS.

**ARDOAY**, British steamer, 1,080, James Thom, 16th Sept.—Moji 7th Sept., and Swatow 15th, Coal and General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**BATAVIA**, British steamer, 1,661, J. R. Hill, 12th August.—Tacoma 14th July, General.—Dodwell, Carilli & Co.  
**BENGOLO**, British steamer, 1,183, R. Farquhar, 18th Sept.—Moji 10th Sept., Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
**BENLAKU**, British steamer, 1,456, E. Le Bouillier, 17th Sept.—Moji 12th Sept., Coals.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.  
**CHOWWA**, British steamer, 1,057, C. Stotham, 22nd Sept.—Bangkok 15th Sept., Rice and General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
**CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO**, American steamer, 3,548, J. T. Smith, 20th Sept.—San Francisco 27th August, and Yokohama 14th Sept., Mails and General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
**DOMAR**, German steamer, 1,201, B. Grandmann, 21st Sept.—Saigon 16th Sept., Rice, and Salt.—Wielers & Co.  
**EMPRESS OF JAPAN**, British steamer, 3,003, Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R., 20th Sept.—Vancouver 31st August, Yokohama 11th Sept., Kobe 15th, and Shanghai 17th, General.—C. P. Railway Steamship Co.  
**FAME**, British steamer, 1,177, Captain McIsaac, Hongkong Government tender.  
**KONG BENG**, British steamer, 862, J. B. Jackson, 20th Sept.—Bangkok 11th Sept., General.—Yuen Fat Hong.  
**LIGHTNING**, British steamer, 2,124, J. G. Spence, 23rd Sept.—Calcutta 7th Sept., and Singapore 17th, Opium and General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
**MEMNON**, British steamer, 826, B. Branch, 22nd Sept.—Sandakan 17th Sept., General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**NORNBERG**, German steamer, 3,206, B. Blanke, 16th Sept.—Yokohama 9th Sept., Higo 11th, and Nagasaki 13th, Mails and General.—Melchers & Co.  
**OORIVA**, British steamer, 419, J. M. Daly, 23rd May.—Singapore 16th May, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**RADNORSHIRE**, British steamer, 1,809, F. Davies, R.N.R., 23rd Sept.—Kutchinotsa, 18th Sept., Coal and General.—Dodwell, Carilli & Co.  
**SUNOKIANG**, British steamer, 996, C. B. N. Dodd, 23rd Sept.—Manila 20th September, General.—Butterfield & Swire.  
**THIBET**, British steamer, 1,665, L. M. Wibmer, 13th Sept.—Singapore 7th Sept., General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.  
**THIBSE**, Austrian steamer, 1,789, F. Kossovich, 22nd Sept.—Shanghai 18th Sept., General.—D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.  
**WOSANG**, British steamer, 1,127, Sawyer, 21st Sept.—Canton 21st Sept., General.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**ZAMBESI**, British steamer, 1,650, Edwards, 8th May.—Victoria, B.C., via Honolulu and April.

### SAILING VESSELS.

**BELLE OF BATH**, American ship, 1,347, F. M. Blethen, 27th June.—New York 8th March. Petroleum.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**BITTERN**, British schooner, 393, Stenmach, 3rd Sept.—Freemantle 27th June, Sandalwood. Order.  
**BYLGA**, German bark, 313, Pflager, 1st Sept.—Amoy 27th August, Ballast.—Wielers & Co.  
**CARL FRIEDRICH**, German ship, 2,208, M. Haak, 22nd July.—New York 13th March, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.  
**CHARMER**, American ship, 1,796, J. W. Holmes, 15th Sept.—put back, General.—Melchers & Co.  
**CHARON WATTANA**, Siamese bark, 636, J. Koch, 12th Sept.—Bangkok 27th August, Wood.—Chinese.  
**CONSTANCE**, British ship, 1,596, Lingley, 18th August.—New York 12th August, Petroleum.—Order.  
**ELBE**, German ship, 1,375, H. Bremers, 15th August.—New York 3rd April, Petroleum.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
**ERLEKONG**, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination hulk, Stonewater's Island.—Chinese Customs.  
**E. SOULE**, American bark, 1,443, Ballard, 14th Sept.—Newcastle (N.S.W.), 23rd July, Coals.—Geo. R. Stevens.  
**HEINRICH**, German barque, 923, Henne, 22nd July.—Singapore 10th July, Timber.—Chinese.  
**ISAAC REED**, American ship, 1,429, F. D. Waldo, 14th August.—New York 4th April, Kerosene Oil.—Reuter, Brockelmann & Co.  
**JESSANDA**, German bark, 883, A. Oesselmann, 21st Sept.—Hamburg 29th April, General.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
**J. D. BISCHOFF**, German ship, 1,403, H. Meyer, 21st July.—Sydney via Singapore 30th April, Coal.—Melchers & Co.  
**JOHN MCLEOD**, British ship, 1,195, Henderson, 9th June.—from Pratas Reef, Ballast.—Captain.  
**J. Y. ROBBINS**, British schooner, 178, Croohy, 11th Sept.—New York 10th May, Petroleum.—Order.  
**LAMMA**, British bark, 349, C. Vallentine, 2nd Sept.—Albany 20th July, Sandalwood.—Order.  
**NAM-SHUN-SHING**, Chinese schooner, 300, Luk Lai-tong, 24th August.—Yee-on 11th Aug., Timber.—Yung Kee.  
**ORIENTE**, Italian bark, 1,534, M. Moresen, 17th August.—New York 2nd May, Petroleum.—Order.  
**RICHARD PARSONS**, American bark, 1,116, W. F. Thorndike, 20th August.—Shanghai 20th July, Ballast.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.  
**SANTA ELENA**, American ship, 1,474, R. W. Fuller, 14th Sept.—New York 23rd April, Kerosene Oil.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.  
**SIERRA MIRANDA**, British ship, 2,208, A. M. Master, 3rd August.—Cardiff 3rd May, Coal.—Order.  
**THERMOPILES**, British bark, 948, J. R. Wenchester, 13th Sept.—Nagasaki 3rd September, Coal.—Master.  
**VELOCITY**, British bark, 498, R. Martin, 14th August.—Honolulu 15th June, General.—Chinese.  
**WILLIAM LE LACHEUR**, British bark, Reynell, 20th August.—Philippines 11th August, Timber.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

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efficiency; and if it is an offence, they ought to have had a fair trial. But the priests have represented that as a trial in a condemned criminal (!) any action in his favour is a crime; and as some men are known to be his friends, the Clerical party wishes to get them out of the way, by hook or by crook, even if they do nothing wrong. So spies are employed to entrap them, and through their questionable services they are deported.

If this goes on much longer, all the spirit will be crushed out of the people, and the Philippines, the "Pearl of the Orient," will become the home of savage tyrants, licentious and black-hearted monarchs of iniquity, crushing out all that is best and noblest in the poor suffering people. We pray for release, we will not have these priestly despots. If the Spanish authorities side with the priests, then we will have no more to do with Spain. Filicruis look at the glorious example of Mexico! Mexico, free because the people dared to risk their lives in order that they, their children and their children's children might be free—might throw off the galling yoke of a cruel and merciless despotism which was fast approaching a state of terrorism second only to the reign of terror occasioned by the infamous Inquisition.

Yours faithfully,

RIZAL SEGUNDO.

Manila, 17th September, 1892.

## PASSENGERS BOOKED FOR CHINA.

Per P. and O. steamer *Carthage*, from London, September 1st.—To Shanghai: Miss Camber, Mrs. Macfarlane, Miss Smith, Miss Macey, Mr. Mason, Dr. Brinner, Mrs. Pritchard, Mr. and Mrs. Evans. To Hongkong: Miss Macey and two infants, Mr. and Mrs. Conner and children, Mr. Culbert, Mrs. McLennan, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. Holt, Mr. McLeod, Mr. H. Mackenzie, Mr. Clayton. From Binaldi.—To Hongkong: Mr. V. Denon.

Per P. and O. steamer *Victoria*, from London, September 16th.—To Shanghai: Mr. Ekvare, Miss Ekvare, Mr. Birell, Mr. and Mrs. Bageall and two children, Mrs. L. G. Tufnell, Miss Biley, Miss F. Lloyd, Miss M. Emille, Mr. A. Holland, Mr. B. B. Umburg, Mr. A. Erickson, Mr. R. Angewick, Mr. B. Miller, Mr. C. Lyall, Mr. Grant, Mr. Matsudaira, Mr. Matsumoto. To Hongkong: Miss Porcubos and two children, Mr. McIntosh, Mrs. Barrow, Mr. C. C. Carey, Sub-Lieut. C. B. Pownall, R.N., Sub-Lieut. J. A. Ferguson, R.N., Acting Lieut. H. N. Dewhurst, R.N.R., Lieut. A. H. D. Ravenhill, R.N.

Per P. and O. steamer *Oceanic*, from London, Sept. 30.—To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. and children, Miss Gairrell, Mr. and Mrs. S. Dwyer. To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Bottomley and child, Mrs. Alfred and two children, Mrs. Dalrymple, Miss Y. ung, Mr. W. Mason, Mrs. Young, Mr. R. T. Wright.

Per P. and O. steamer *Sutley*, from London, Oct. 6.—To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Richardson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Arctica*, from London, Oct. 14.—To Shanghai: Mr. E. C. Cockery, To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Sandeman, Miss J. E. Clarke, Miss J. Clarke, Miss Busbail, Miss Fletcher.

Per P. and O. steamer *Rome*, from London, Oct. 28.—To Shanghai: Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Walton, Miss Harris, Miss M. Harris, Miss Thornborough, Dr. Gillison, Miss J. S. Clarke, Miss S. Smith, To Hongkong: Miss S. Smith, Miss G. Smith, Mr. G. Williams, Mr. S. Johnson and 3 children, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Coaling, Rev. H. C. Knox, Rev. G. H. Davis, Miss Rouquet, Miss Hubert, Mrs. Harvey, Miss A. Hunt, Mrs. Wodehouse.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Calcutta*, from Marseilles, 8 p.m.—To Shanghai: Mr. Runge, To Hongkong: Mr. J. van Vitter, Mr. F. Eggerman, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Horel, Mr. and Mrs. Huyers, Miss Steinbeck, Mr. Silkenau.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ozma*, from Marseilles, 8 p.m.—To Shanghai: Mr. from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. H. Bell, Miss Macleod, Mr. W. F. Forrester.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Natal*, from Marseilles, October 2nd.—To Shanghai: Mrs. and Misses Buchhalter, Mr. and Mrs. Weatherstone, Miss Weatherstone, Mrs. de Bui, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. O'Connor, child and nurse. To Hongkong: Mr. R. P. Dipple.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Varya*, from Marseilles, October 3rd.—To Shanghai: Mr. Edgar, To Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. Acroyd.

## THE PAHANG REBELS.

From the Colonial Secretary, our Singapore contemporaries learn that Colonel Walker has pursued Rahman and his party of rebels to a point near the Kelantan frontier, killing, wounding two, and taking eight prisoners. Search for stragglers is still being prosecuted.

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

It will probably be necessary to dispatch another expedition shortly to the Black Mountains, on the frontier of Afghanistan, several regiments are warned to be in readiness.

September 23rd.—The first case under the *Pactolus* Act was tried at Bombay. The prisoner, the Khatriy Mill at Parli, was fined two hundred rupees for employing children under fourteen more than half time and not allowing the hands the proper midday rest.

LONDON, September 23rd.—General Markham has been appointed Governor of Jersey.

CAIRO, September 23rd.—The Egyptian cotton crop for the year ending September amounts to four million two hundred and seventy thousand hundredweight, being an increase of fifty per cent on last year's crop.

LONDON, September 23rd.—A Congress of Orientalists met yesterday. Many delegates, including some from India, Persia and Egypt, were present. Professor Max Muller presided, and in his opening address proposed the formation of an Oriental Association to be located at the Imperial Institute.

October, September 23rd.—The Black Mountain force will consist principally of the 60th Rifles, Bedfordshire Regiment, other British Mountain Batteries, and No. 1 Kohat Mountain Battery, both Batteries, 5th Gorkhas, three Punjab Infantry Battalions, and 4th Sikh Infantry. The base will be Deband where the troops will concentrate on the 1st of October. Two Companies 6th Sikhs have been ordered to Deband in advance of the rest of the troops.

New York, September 23rd.—President Harrison, in accepting his nomination to the Presidency, dwelt on the increase to American trade resulting from protection and reciprocity, and the benefits arising from the McKinley tariff. He endorsed the resolution passed at the Convention in favour of bimetallism, but insists on gold and silver dollars having equal acceptance in commercial dealings.

ALLAHABAD, September 6th.—A special London wire to the *Pioneer* says the further consideration of steps to be taken in regard to the fallen ruler has been postponed until after the assembling of the International Monetary Conference which will meet subsequently to the election of the United States President in November. The place of meeting will probably be London. It is considered unlikely that the Conference will devise any general remedy, and it is pointed out that as India would endeavour to protect herself, it is impossible to predict the nature of the proposals to come before the Conference until the question comes up for definite settlement. The object in view, however, is believed to be the attainment of a reasonable stability of exchange between rupees and pounds.

Opinion in England inclines to favour Sir Evelyn Wood for the Commander-in-Chiefship of India. Sir Redvers Buller's name is also mentioned.

A deplorable occurrence is reported from Ranikhet, Lieutenant Green, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, was shot on the range at that station on Friday last. His company was firing volleys at the Bundas and Mr. Green was sitting under his tent at breakfast during the interval between the practice of two sections, when a man of his company fired at him from about 20 yards off and shot him through the body. Death was almost instantaneous. Mr. Green was a hard-working and popular young officer.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 6th.—The *Novosti*, in discussing the Panslav question, says that Russia's sole object is to find a route to the Indian Ocean, and that she has, therefore, no intention of spending her efforts in the acquisition of the Pamirs, which would not even give a strategic base against the well-defended Northern Indian frontier. Diplomatic negotiations, it adds, may, perhaps, lead to a fresh delimitation of the respective spheres of influence in those regions but would never oblige Russia to relinquish the Eastern Pamirs.

The *Viedemst* says that Russia has no object in making concessions for increasing England's influence in a country which is not hers, thus lowering Russia's prestige among Asiatic races.

LONDON, September 6th.—Eminent British doctors are urging the cremation of victims from cholera.

SIMLA, September 6th.—Two more deaths are reported from cholera, viz., Surgeon-Colonel Allan, Army Medical Staff at Murree, and Lieut. Tighe, 20th Punjab Infantry at Jhelum.

September 7th.—Major Cole, 3rd Dragoon Guards, died at Murree this morning of cholera.

An Imperial Russian Decree has recently been issued sanctioning the emigration of 218 Russian families to the Valley of Kuskuk River. These emigrants are to be freed from the payment of all taxes and from military conscription until the 13th of January 1903. They are to be transported by rail to the Russian frontier, and from there, each family will, on settlement on the land allotted to it, receive a bonus of 100 rubles from the Governor-General of Transcaucasia. It is at the same time intended that only such emigrants shall be allowed to proceed to the Kuskuk valley as are able themselves to defray the cost of their journey thither. This colony will be within 65 miles of Herat as the crow flies.

PARIS, September 8th.—The *Figaro* states that at a recent interview at Aix-la-Chapelle between M. Ribot and M. de Freycinet with Baron M. von Bismarck, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and M. de Giers, the Egyptian question was discussed as a common line of Franco-Russian action in Egypt agreed upon.

MADRAS, September 8th.—It is believed that a Committee will assemble at Bombay in the middle of this month for the purpose of considering various questions connected with Indian coast defence, armaments and coast batteries. Major General East commanding Secunderabad District, will, it is believed, be the President of the Committee. The coast defences of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and probably Aden will be considered, but it is not known whether Rangoon river defences will occupy the attention of the Committee. Nothing has been settled definitely, but it is believed the matter is under consideration at Simla.

LONDON, September 8th.—The latest advices state that cholera has ceased at Teheran.

SIMLA, September 8th.—Surgeon Captain Fowler, Medical Staff, died at Lower Top, near Murree, yesterday afternoon. This makes the fourth officer who has died near Murree since the beginning of the present outbreak.

LONDON, September 9th.—The cholera is still rampant at Hamburg, and 200 deaths are daily taking place from it. Great Britain still continues free from the disease. Further cases of cholera have occurred on board the Hamburg liners at New York.

It is reported that Germans are supplying the Dahomeyans with quantities of rifles and ammunition. This will probably lead to a protest being made by the French Government through their ambassador at Berlin.

The death is announced of Mr. R. Winterbottom, member of Parliament for Croydon.

CALCUTTA, September 9th.—An application on notice was argued yesterday before Mr. Justice Piggot, Vacation Judge, to set aside the adjudication of the Insolvency made by Justice Trierlyan against Glisborne & Co., on the ground that the partners in Glisborne & Co. were remaining out of the jurisdiction to defeat or delay the creditors, which was untrue, and that the application was made by the directors for the collection of moneys getting some dividend, and the assets of the company were admitted debts. The argument lasted the whole day and will be resumed on Saturday.

The Messageries steamer *Nimen* encountered a heavy gale on the voyage from Calcutta to Pondicherry. Two men were washed overboard and two severely hurt. The hurricane was sudden and unexpected. The decks were battered down and the ports closed for about thirty-six hours.

## FOOCHOW NOTES.

September 17th, 1892.—His Excellency the Viceroy paid return visits to the foreign Consuls on Tuesday last.

The first fire of the season broke out in this city on Saturday afternoon last at 2 o'clock. It originated through a defective chimney in a shop and spreading rapidly, burned down a hundred houses before it was stopped.

The strong north-easterly blow we had throughout last night may portend nothing more serious to follow, since the barometer only shows a fall of one-tenth since yesterday morning. But the steady rise in the thermometer during the time interval is not altogether reassuring.

It is gratifying to know that all articles of food are cheap, and, especially, rice. Rice is pouring in from various places in the country as well as from the north in junks; and as the second crop is said to be a good one, we may safely predict a good winter's supply.

We understand that, although we escaped unharmed from last week's severe blow, very considerable damage was done by it at the village of Chong Lock, no great distance away from us. Several houses were unroofed, and the fruit trees and rice crops suffered severely.

On Saturday last there were all sorts of surmises as to what the fighting in Sanyuan might be about. The officials kept the information, as they often do on such matters, strictly secret, and the tea house were only wired the fact that fighting was going on, and that the gates of a town (now known to be Sha-hien) had been closed, so that the nature of the disturbances could only be guessed at. To-day we are able to give a full account of all that occurred. From another source we learn that as soon as the fighting began, there was a regular exodus of people from Sha-hien, chiefly of the well-to-do classes of the town. The gates of the town having been closed, and that it was believed, but there is no confirmation of it, and it may be assumed that the Tek-hua force having fulfilled the purpose of their expedition, namely in securing the head of the executed man, retired, and returned to their own districts. The sentiments of the Tek-hua people about the late execution are very conclusively shown by their action, and they are not only shared by all the country round but by Fochow itself, and greatly respected. He passed his examination in the city in the autumn of 1890, and took his degree. There is a great deal of talk, as there was last October at the time of the trouble, of the Kaoliao Hill being at work at Tek-hua, the argument being that simple peaceable country folk could scarcely prove themselves so good at organization unaided. It is true that, however simple a people may be, a worm will turn at last. One telegram, advising the people of the town, having been sent to the organization was pretty good last year is shown by the length of time the authorities, with their trained soldiers, took to suppress the rising; but it is not known whether this organization was conducted entirely by themselves, or under the guidance of the Kioho Mut society.

Perhaps the troops despatched on Saturday last will prove sufficient to suppress this fresh rising. It is not known whether it will be required if there is any delay; for there is no doubt that the whole country side is in sympathy with the people of Tek-hua, and the movement is sure to grow unless quickly nipped in the bud.

Therapeutically at the date of our last issue, that the head of the man executed on the 23rd ultimo had been taken by force from those in charge of it before its arrival at Tek-hua, was not without foundation. Indeed, according to the information since received, it seems to be perfectly correct; and it is true that the trouble in Sanyuan, which was at Fochow on Saturday last, was in connection with this seizure of the head, and not an independent rising as was supposed. It seems that the news of the decapitation roused the feelings of the people of Tek-hua on its arrival there to a pitch of indignation, as in that locality he was accounted innocent of the crime for which he was beheaded. It is possible that the people of Tek-hua may be labouring under that impression, for they would never have gone to the lengths they have, if the severe punishment they underwent as late as last autumn, unless they were firmly assured of the innocence of their friend, the whole district is now so unquiet, again in a state of disaffection. The first step of these offended people was to despatch a strong body of men, well armed, to meet the escort in charge of their friend, and the men were sworn to seize him in the cost of their lives. The route chosen by the authorities for the conveyance of the head to Tek-hua was somewhat circuitous, in the hope it would seem, of avoiding a possible attack, but the Tek-hua people were kept well advised by courier of the movements of the escort and directed the march of their force accordingly. The two parties met in the vicinity of Sha-hien where a deadly encounter took place. This was the point at which the Sanyuan district, hence the telegraphed news of the fighting coming from that place. The account states that the escort was strengthened by a party of soldiers from this town—all that could be spared in fact—but there were too few of them, and after making an ineffectual stand, through an engagement which is said to have lasted four hours, they fled in confusion into the town and closed the gates. The number of killed and wounded in the fight is reported to have been considerable, and two, out of three, of the Tek-hua men in charge of the escort were amongst those killed.

On the return of the attacking party, the whole of the inhabitants of Tek-hua and the neighbourhood turned out in full mourning to receive the head. They were dressed in white and all wore their hair loose—a mark of respect, only usual, we believe, on the death of a parent—while in a word they bore a just-claim to the other a sword, add to imply revenge to the Tek-hua people, and the Sanyuan district there shall be no peace with them until they have the heads of the General who captured their innocent friend and the Salt Taoist of Tek-hua who was the original cause of all their trouble.

The General left in a gunboat for his head quarters at Chu-Chue, near Amoy, on Monday last; the Salt Taoist is still in prison in Fochow.

A brother of the beheaded man is still alive, the only member of the family who escaped the fate of his brother. He has taken refuge in a mountain said to be impenetrable, where some 15,000 men, whose race has never acknowledged any government beyond that of their own chief, pass their existence apart from the world. This lawless community is reported to have espoused the cause of the Tek-hua people, and promised to help them with all the means at their disposal. The name of the mountain is Ku Loong Shan.

What has happened to us to have heard this morning of the arrival of the troops at Tek-hua and of some action having been promptly taken, but the only news we have, in addition to that given above, is that numerous families had left their homes and come down to Fochow to be away from the impending trouble.—*Echo*.

## THE LAND OF PIGTAILS.

CHINA'S OUT SO FAR AS FANCY PAINTS HER. Under the above heading somebody has been writing from Canton to the *New York Times*. This latest historian of China and the Chinese lets himself loose as follows:—

"The Chinese abroad is a different being from the Chinaman at home. Here he permits himself to hold an opinion of foreigners, and he permits his boys to express it with mud and pieces of tiles. The first glimpse we had of China was within the mighty semicircle of hills that form the barriers of Hongkong, a point equal in respect of its tonnage to New York, and in no way suggestive of the China of the geographers, the land of tea chests and missionaries.

WORKS THAN SAN FRANCISCO'S CHINESE QUARTER. The name Hongkong means "fragrant steamers," and nothing could be more appropriate than this appellation if applied to the native quarter, for there the streams are fragrant indeed, in these festering summer days. Even one who knows the hideousness of the Chinese quarter of San Francisco is appalled at the foulness and loathsomeness of the creeping lanes and masses of the homes of the Chinese in their own country. And when one gets hopelessly entangled in their crowded streets it seems as if it were only by a special dispensation of Providence

once that one might be delivered alive from these shuffling, stolid-faced crowds of queeners who about one "foreign devil" and spit in your face as you pass. It is only in China one realizes how foul a habit expectation may become.

FORCE AND BRUTALITY OF NUMBERS. The Chinese at home are of all people the most uninteresting, their country the grimmest and most grotesque, and their religion as dull and stupid as their story and ferocious gods. Western civilization is a mere home in this great garret, a few dots here and there, and though we are not a hundred miles from an English port, Canton is as barren as it was a million years ago. Since the eccentric theories of Falgout and Abbé Cuvier, it has become the fashion to speak of the Chinese as the coming race, and even Lord Wolsey has lent his support to some such view. Mr. Carreau has even gone the length of expressing the belief that the conquest of Tamerlane and Genghis Khan will be repeated, and the sovereigns of the West will regret having provoked the descendants of Han-Yen. If they ever do accomplish anything, it will be by sheer force and brutality of numbers.

LABOR AND SECRET SOCIETIES. The labor question is in its crudest stage and it is absolutely impossible to make head way against the secret societies. If a lady in any of the Straits Settlements discharges her cook she will find it quite impossible to engage another. They have taken to banishing the leaders with good effect. At Penang two police officers accompanied a Chinaman named Lu Thien on board the *Empress of China* with his wife and four daughters. They were escorted beyond the lites and will not return from China. Last year another labor leader was exiled, but he disregarded the decree and came back. He was at once sentenced to imprisonment for life. Lu Thien, before leaving, made his will in favor of his family for \$15,000, so that labor leaders appear to be profitable employment here as well as in America. He is accompanied by his clerk or secretary and an imposing retinue of servants, and is much afraid that his old friends in China will reason that if he is not good enough for Penang, he cannot be good enough for China, and that his head will fall.

The old story. We must go on home for news of ourselves.—*Ed. H.K. Telegraph*.

## NEWSPAPER COMBINATION AGAINST EXTORTION.

Recent venous, and purely speculative, actions for libel against newspapers should have the effect of rousing the controllers of the press throughout the colony to a sense of their duty to some combined action. In what direction the law of libel as it affects newspapers requires amendment has been fully propounded in a series of articles in course of publication in the *Sunday Times*, so that into that aspect of the question we need not here enter further, beyond remarking that we have excellent reasons for believing that Parliament will ere long carry out the reforms contended for by this journal. But the only point to be completely at freedom of the Press, to emancipate it from the position of being a living target for the mercenary shafts of men who value their worthless reputations at just the amount they can extort from any newspaper that has fearlessly and solely in the public interest criticised their actions, it is necessary that there should be combined action on our part. Why should not the Press of the colony form a Union with this object in view, adopting in spirit, if not absolutely in fact, the motto, "No Union with the Press?" Were it known that such a Union existed, that it had retained the services of the strongest section of the Bar, and that it would not shrink at a paper would be to attack all—were this known, we contend that that class of plaintiffs who seek to whitewash their already hopelessly besmirched reputations by means of speculative actions for libel would pause before entering a court of law with greed in their hearts and perjury on their lips. It may be urged that we were such a Union formed of all the newspapers of the Colony—a Union having at command for defensive purposes, the ablest men at the Bar—the conductors of some newspapers would abuse their position of comparative security by allowing "privilege" to degenerate into "licence." It cannot, we fear, be denied that there would in certain quarters be a tendency in this direction were all newspapers to be included, and there were no check upon indiscriminate demands upon the services of persons permanently retained counsel. But we take it that such a Union as we suggest would have its initiative amongst the more important, and therefore the more responsible, newspapers of the day, and that the subsequent admission of the newspapers to its rights and privileges would be subject to the determination of a governing committee. Also, that application for the services of the retained counsel would have to be made to that committee, and either determined by them forthwith or by a jury, or in cases of extreme doubt, submitted, through the Committee, to a special meeting of the members of the Union. Some such precautions as these would, we consider, prevent the entry into the Union of recklessly-conducted newspapers and would provide a bar to those in the Union having the services of the Union's counsel in cases where it is evident that the chief aim is made the ground of action has had its origin in malice, contempt, or gross carelessness. We invite the comments of our contemporaries upon our suggestion.—*Sunday Times*.

## MR. GLADSTONE AS A DARING DINER OUT.

The *London Court Journal* says: "Mr. Gladstone dines out with a regularity and daring that could not be excelled by a man of half his years. One who meets him often at these gastronomic tournaments says that Mr. G.'s participation in these enjoyments is by no means perfunctory. Some men past 60 still dining out, enjoy themselves under severe restrictions, daintily picking their way through the menu. Mr. G., past 80, is apparently under no such restrictions. He eats what comes generally right through the menu, and can take his glass of port after his libation of champagne, a feat from which many an ardent diner out would shrink. His mental activity is a never flagging flood of brilliant interest. If it were only possible to reproduce a verbatim report of his conversation at a dinner-party, where the personal surroundings are indifferently interesting to excite him to talk, there would be produced a volume of interest, biographical, autobiographical, and historical. His memory is marvellous, and his power of graphically recalling an incident is the admiration of every 'connoisseur' behind the chain." Mr. Gladstone is to be congratulated on possessing a perfect liver, for all men can say the same; this excellent liver, however, is not the liver and some bilious attacks, these eventually lead to serious disease and make the sufferer's life one continual misery. Timely use of Clements' Tonic will always ward off the most serious cases, as shown by the proof furnished by Mr. W. Kelly, Albany, N.Y., who

says: "For nearly twelve months I have been subjected to such a most distressing disease, that I thought my constitution was breaking up. I had most acute pains in my chest, and my liver was enlarged that I could not lie on my right side, there were also sharp pains around the kidneys combined with severe headaches simply unbearable, causing great physical weakness. I was treated by doctors but only experienced temporary relief from my complicated disorders. When my condition was most critical I was persuaded to try Clements' Tonic, which I took with Dr. Fletcher's pills, and after the use of the first bottle of Clements' Tonic my pains vanished like magic. I used in all three bottles of Clements' Tonic and two boxes of Fletcher's Pills, and the swelling of my liver was removed. I have gained greatly in weight and my chest and lungs are stronger than ever. I am well known as an old resident and my recovery has excited much interest here."

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, is prescribed by Physicians all over the world. It is a remarkable remedy for Consumption, Scrophula, and wasting diseases, and very palatable. Read the following: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have tried Scott's Emulsion in a case of Impoverished blood, with scrophulous disease, and found it to be a very efficient preparation. It was taken without the least difficulty." A. TEMPLE PARKINS, 22, Lordship Park, Stoke Newington, N. Any Chemist can supply it. A. S. Watson & Co. (Limited), agents in Hongkong and China.

## CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

23rd September, 1892.—At 4 p.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather	Remarks
Wanchow	22° 30' N	113° 30' E	30.0	78	SE	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10' N	121° 30' E	30.1	75	SE	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 30' N	118° 10' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Swatow	23° 30' N	116° 30' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10' N	121° 30' E	30.1	75	SE	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 30' N	118° 10' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Swatow	23° 30' N	116° 30' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10' N	121° 30' E	30.1	75	SE	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 30' N	118° 10' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Swatow	23° 30' N	116° 30' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	

24th September, 1892.—At 10 a.m.

STATION.	Latitude	Longitude	Barometer	Thermometer	Wind	Weather	Remarks
Wanchow	22° 30' N	113° 30' E	30.0	78	SE	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10' N	121° 30' E	30.1	75	SE	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 30' N	118° 10' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Swatow	23° 30' N	116° 30' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10' N	121° 30' E	30.1	75	SE	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 30' N	118° 10' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Swatow	23° 30' N	116° 30' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Shanghai	31° 10' N	121° 30' E	30.1	75	SE	Cloudy	
Amoy	23° 30' N	118° 10' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	
Swatow	23° 30' N	116° 30' E	30.0	75	SE	Cloudy	

HONGKONG REGISTER.  
Barometer..... 30.0  
Thermometer..... 78  
Direction of wind..... SE  
Force of wind..... 2  
Weather..... Cloudy  
Rain..... 0  
Highest air temperature on the spot..... 80  
Lowest air temperature on the spot..... 72  
Hongkong Observatory, 24th September, 1892.

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Time.	Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Weather	Rain
5 a.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
10 a.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
1 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
4 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
7 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
10 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0

## HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

Time.	Barometer	Thermometer	Direction of wind	Force of wind	Weather	Rain
5 a.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
10 a.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
1 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
4 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
7 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0
10 p.m.	30.0	78	SE	2	Cloudy	0

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THEATRE ROYAL.

## CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

## GRAND FASHIONABLE CONCERT.

## Under the Diagonal Patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Sir WILLIAM and Lady ROBINSON.

## THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 24th September, 1892.

## MR. ORLANDO HARLEY.

## With the kind assistance of LADY and GENTLEMEN AM



